

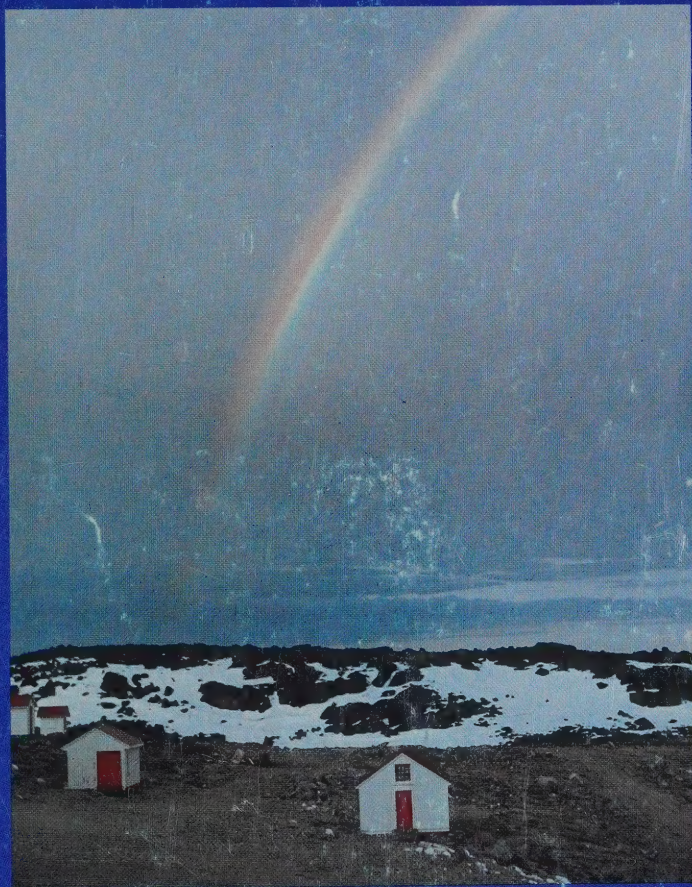
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CENTRAL ARCTIC



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The CENTRAL ARCTIC



A. Hildner

The Central Arctic —

Canada's true North. A land of 3,500 hardy people, and half a million square kilometres of tundra, lakes and ocean, almost all of it North of the Arctic Circle.

A land stretching from the isolated Hamlet of Pelly Bay in the East, with its fishermen and carvers of fine ivory, to the picturesque settlement of Holman in the West, with its printmakers and trappers of white fox; from bustling Contwoyto Lake in the South, where modern miners follow the ancient lure of gold, to the icy waters of Peel Sound in the North, through which Sir John Franklin passed on his final journey into history.

A land of subtle, haunting beauty, sometimes lonely, always varied.

And never more so than in its climate. Darkness and cold rule during the long Arctic winter, with temperatures as low as -45° Celsius in January. With the mysterious Northern Lights,

parahelia or "sundogs," millions of stars and the shadowless "white-out," the Central Arctic becomes a land of skywatchers. The adventurous visitor who arrives in winter will have a genuine Arctic experience — but had best come prepared for it, with long johns, wind pants, mitts, a parka and lined footwear.

Summer is another story. Then, the Central Arctic is a land of light. The Midnight Sun rides the sky 24 hours a day, and temperatures range from a balmy 20°C or more in southerly areas to a pleasantly cool 15°C in the more northerly offshore islands. A down-filled jacket is useful wear if you're visiting the islands in summer, and be sure to pack some mosquito repellant if you're going to the mainland.

This land of light is also a land of vibrant, rushing life. Brooks roar over the tundra, and meadows of exotic wildflowers flourish. Nesting sites are the scenes of frantic activity, as thousands of migratory birds, including many rare and unusual species, arrive all at once. In summer, over 50 species of nesting shore birds have been seen in the Cambridge Bay area alone. Seals dot both bays and open seas, and muskox and caribou graze the coastline and their inland ranges.

The mainland Arctic Coast in summer is a naturalist's delight. There are special facilities for naturalists and wildlife photographers at Bathurst Inlet Lodge, where the surrounding

country typifies the abundance of life and color found in a Central Arctic summer.

It's also a fisherman's paradise. The Central Arctic is home to the Arctic Char, a delectable pink-fleshed fish similar to salmon. In the cold Arctic waters, these fish can grow to enormous sizes. Tree River, 90 miles east of Coppermine, holds the world's record for the largest Arctic Char at a whopping 32 pounds plus.

The Lake Trout are even bigger. Inuit legends speak of kayaks lost between their jaws. These legendary monsters may be the ones that got away, but Lake Trout in the 40-50 pound range are caught every summer in the Central Arctic. Northern Lake Trout are much fiercer fighting fish than their Southern counterparts, so be prepared for an exhilarating struggle before you land your trophy fish.

The Central Arctic is one of the few places in North America where the experienced canoeist



R. Connolly

or kayaker can find a true wilderness river. If you want to leave civilization behind, you can paddle for weeks along the Back, the Burnside or the Coppermine without seeing another person. Enjoy the peace, the clean air and the beautiful, unspoiled landscape that ranges from mountains to tundra lowlands.

Remember though, that many of these rivers are little-known and seldom travelled since the days of the early explorers who named them. Even experts may be in for a few surprises. There are stretches of water here that will challenge the skills of the best, so you should be in good condition and properly equipped to try them. Lodges and outfitters in the area will help you plan your trip.

If you're a rockhound, bring your hiking boots and two hammers. You'll probably wear one out as you discover the variety of minerals found in this geologically fascinating area. Minerals like the indigenous copper that was bartered among the Dene and Inuit in prehistoric times — or the precious metals, uranium and hydrocarbon formations that are so important to the future of the Central Arctic, and of Canada itself.

Although monuments to the distant past are few in this vast and silent land, the Central Arctic is not a land without a history. Traces of countless generations of people who have lived and died along these shores may be seen in the moss-covered tent rings



and fish caches that mark the sites of ancient camps. Strange meetings between man and spirit are commemorated in Inuit place names, and stranger, sometimes sadder ones between man and man, as at Bloody Falls, where the Chipewyan Dene of Samuel Hearne's party fell upon and massacred their frequent foes, the Inuit, in 1771.

For the archaeologist or historian who knows the tales, the land itself seems to echo with history. Stories of epic journeys and struggles for survival live on in legend and oral history. Many an Arctic explorer passed through the Central Arctic, and many a strong individual left their mark. The remains of Amundsen's ship, the "Maud," rest half-sunken in the harbour at Cambridge Bay, and the old stone church at Pelly

Bay is a testament to one man's faith in a strange land.

There are eight communities in the Central Arctic, strung out like beads along Canada's least known ocean coastline. The Inuit (which means, simply, "The People" in their language) traditionally made their living from the mammals and fish of the sea and the animals and birds of the land. The Inuit of the Central Arctic were one of the last groups of Canadian native people to be contacted by "outside" explorers, and the older people are guardians of a precious cultural heritage. They remember a life of igloos and skin clothing, the seal-oil lamp and shamanistic beliefs, and the values of a lifestyle in which a serious offence was to speak harshly or strike a child.



B. Campbell

Today, much of that heritage is expressed in works of art that have brought the Inuit of the Central Arctic a world-wide reputation. Every community has its own group of artists and craftsmen, and its own special themes and forms. Kalvak, Nanogak, Sikkuark, Avakana and Aqutangoak are but a few of the many who have shared their skill and vision with art-lovers in Canada and abroad. Prints and soapstone sculpture, delicate ivory miniatures, tapestries and charming toys made of yarn dyed with lichens, and replicas of traditional tools in bone and copper show the ingenuity and imagination of the modern Inuit of the Central Arctic.

For make no mistake — the people of the Central Arctic today are part of the modern world.

Some still hunt and trap, and in Holman, for example, you will find experienced guides and hunters to take you on the world's premier big game hunting trip — the search for polar bear or muskox by dog-team on the early spring ice. Others, however, are businessmen or administrators, or work in resource extraction or service industries.

The Inuit of the Central Arctic now live in comfortable, modern homes and send their children to modern schools. Most communities have modest but adequate amenities that include nursing stations, television and telephone service. Transportation, too, has greatly improved, with regularly scheduled flights bringing the goods and people of a wider world to the once isolated Central Arctic.

In all this vast land, one thing hasn't changed. That's the traditional friendliness and hospitality of the people. Accommodation and meal services for the visitor are available in most of the communities, and are being continually upgraded. Lodges and fishing camps flourish, and several outfitters now offer an economy line of day/overnight tours.

So if you'd like to visit, we'd love to have you. Bring your camera, your hiking boots or your fishing rod — but most of all, bring yourself. Let the friendly people of the Central Arctic show you Canada's true North. It will be an experience you'll never forget.

HOLMAN

Pop., 358



J. Rose

Silkscreened dreams of frightening creatures, half man and half beast. Vivid lithographs of life on the land, recalled as if by magic in every detail. In Holman, you'll want to visit the printshop and see the works that have made the artists of this isolated community world-famous.

In the prints of artists like Helen Kalvak, the ancient Inuit past comes joyously to life in the modern present. For Kalvak and other older Holman residents, that past is not so very far away. It wasn't until 1939 that Father Henri Tardi brought both print-making skills and Christianity to northwest Victoria Island; and until the 1960s, most of the Holman Inuit followed the nomadic, seasonal round of camp life.

In 1911, Vilhjalmur Stefansson became the first outsider to visit the People of this out of the way corner of the world. During his three-year Canadian Arctic Expedition,



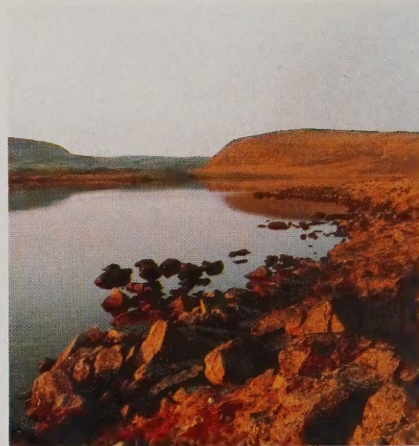
J. Rose

Stefansson relied heavily on the skills and experience of the Holman Inuit as guides.

Today, those skills have not been lost. Many residents still make their living from trapping the snow-white Arctic fox, and from the Island's seal, caribou and fish. Holman is one of the few Arctic communities where the visitor — for a price — can embark on an authentic Inuit big-game hunting expedition.

The hunters of Holman will guide you to the interior of Victoria Island, where the shaggy muskox, a relic of the last Ice Age, is plentiful. Or they'll take you by dog-team over the sea ice, camping in tents or igloos on the way, in a hunt for the Arctic's most feared predator: the great white Polar bear.

If you'd like to experience the Inuit land and way of life without the luxury and the privilege of hunting these rare animals, Wallace Goose, grandson of one of Stefansson's



J. Rose



P. Murray



P. Murray

original guides, offers a tour that will give you just that. Kingalik Tours will show you a summer country like no other, filled with a dozen varieties of flowers, birds of many species and countless lakes and streams teeming with Lake Trout and Arctic Char. You'll live, like the Inuit, off the land, as you explore this little-known country with your Inuit guides.

In an area noted for its friendly people, the People of Holman are known as the friendliest. Kingalik Jamboree, a three-day festival under the Midnight Sun in June, is a good time to get to know them. Friends and relatives gather at the community for traditional drum dances and Inuit games of feats of strength. It's a time of feasts and laughter for visitor and resident alike.

The scenic community of Holman, fronted by the sea and backed by massive escarpments, can be reached from Coppermine and Yellowknife via scheduled airline. Accommodation and meals for 12 are available at the Arctic Char Inn.



J. Rose



P. Murray



C. Dietz

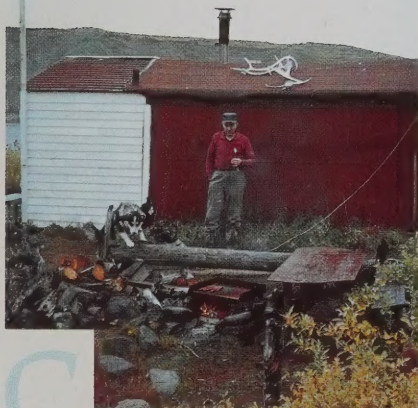


J. Rose

COPPERMINE

Pop., 766





L. Whitaker

Coppermine is located on Coronation Gulf, just west of the mouth of the mighty Coppermine River. The Hamlet faces North across the Arctic Ocean with a beautiful view of many rocky islands rising sheer from the sea.

The community was the site of seasonal Inuit camps from earliest antiquity. The Inuit came for the same reason that draws many a present-day visitor — the fishing is superb. Racks hung with hundreds of plump Arctic Char drying in the sun are a common summer sight in Coppermine. Two outpost camps operate nearby for the angling enthusiast.

Coppermine is the terminus of the exciting 400 mile long Coppermine River canoe route. This river, with its stretches of fast water, winds its way from wooded valleys below the treeline through mountains and lakes and over treeless tundra where great herds of caribou still roam.

For the slightly less adventurous, Arctic Waterways will

guide you down the Coppermine in comfortable, safe inflatable rafts. Take a guided tour of the tundra and photograph falcons and eagles, or fish for Grayling.

In 1771, Samuel Hearne followed the Coppermine North to the sea, in search of the source of native copper brought to Fort Prince of Wales near the present site of Churchill, Manitoba. The Inuit of the area had long used the readily-available metal to tip their arrow and spear heads, and for the circular ulu, or woman's knife.

The Inuit had also bartered copper to neighbouring peoples such as the Chipewyan Dene, which is how some of it ended up on Hudson Bay. These great middlemen, the Chipewyan, led Hearne to the copper. And therein lies a tragic tale, for trading in those days often led to quarrels, and some of Hearne's Chipewyans had old scores to settle. Near a lovely waterfall some 10 miles upstream from the river mouth, the Dene came upon a group of Inuit and slaughtered



B. Harding



B. Harding

them to the last man.

Hearne called this place "Bloody Falls," in memory of the massacre which he was powerless to prevent. Today, it seems a pleasant and a peaceful spot for all its violent associations.

The way of life of the Copper Inuit changed very little for many years. In 1913-16, before the advent of traders, missionaries and police, the great ethnologist Diamond Jenness lived with The People and recorded his experiences in his book, *The People of the Twilight*.

Modern-day Coppermine offers the visitor a striking mixture of the old and the new. Copper ulus and bone fish spears can be bought at the Co-op; but many of The People work as skilled employees in the search for Northern oil and gas. Smiling children eagerly participate in the many activities at the large community school — while elders still perform the traditional drum dances at private homes and community gatherings.

Coppermine is on regularly scheduled air routes from Yellowknife, capital of the N.W.T. The Igloo Inn provides accommodation and meals for 40, with boats and guides available for fishing expeditions.

CAMBRIDGE BAY

Pop., 864



To the bemusement of New Yorkers and even Torontonians, Cambridge Bay is the place many Central Arctic residents think of as "the big city." This attractive Settlement on the southeast coast of Victoria Island is the transportation, communications and administrative hub of the whole region.

It seems that Cambridge Bay was always a busy place. With its abundant caribou, seal, fish and wildfowl, large groups of Inuit gathered there to feast and visit in summer. The Inuit call it Ikaluktutiak, "the fair fishing place," but most people would call it more than fair — the local Co-op operates a commercial fish plant that exports as much as 150,000 pounds of Arctic Char a year.

Besides Arctic Char, fighting Lake Trout, smaller landlocked Char, Tulibee and Whitefish abound in the lakes and rivers of Victoria Island, and the skies echo with the calls of thousands

of migrating birds in spring. Try your luck with a fishing rod near the Settlement, or bring out your binoculars to spot some of the more than 50 bird species that nest nearby.

For a more secluded fishing or naturalist experience, with the possibility of seeing Arctic wildlife in its natural habitat, there are two well-equipped lodges within 100 miles of Cambridge Bay. The Co-op will also fly you from the Ikaluktutiak Hotel to proven fishing grounds or renowned bird-watching/photography areas on the island.

If spring is the time for bird-watching in Cambridge, it's also the time for Uminguk Frolics. Visitors are always welcome for this three day event in May. Snowmobile races, Inuit games and dances are the highlights of the festivities.

In fact, visitors have always felt welcome at Cambridge Bay.



The list of explorers who have sailed with relief into the safe haven of the Bay reads like an honour roll of Arctic discovery. Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson, who named the site for HRH Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, in 1839; Dr. John Rae, in search of the lost Franklin expedition in 1851; Captain Richard Collinson, 1852-53; Amundsen, 1905, and Steffanson, 1910.

The remains of Amundsen's ship, the "Maud," in which he made his historic drift across the North Polar Basin, can still be seen in the Cambridge Bay harbour. This vessel had an interesting subsequent history. Like most objects in the Arctic made of metal or wood, it was recycled. As a Hudson's Bay Company supply ship, the "Maud" transmitted the first Arctic weather reports by radio to the South in 1927.

The sea has always been an important supply route for the people of the Central Arctic.





people of the Central Arctic. When the fog rolls in off the Bay, it swirls with the ghosts of old kayakmen, officers of the Royal Navy, Bishop Breynat's missionaries in their schooner "Nakotak," the Bay men and the free traders who made Cambridge Bay a port of call. Even today, the arrival of the August barge with a year's supply of building materials, food, vehicles and fuel is a time of excitement in the community.

Perhaps the land, too, has its ghosts — or at least its playful spirits. Scenic Mount Pelly tempts the unwary visitor into a short hike on the tundra — but it's a lot farther away than it looks! As you begin to understand the lack of the usual criteria for judging distance and height in the Arctic, you may acquire a whole new way of seeing.

That way of seeing receives its finest expression in the arts and crafts of the Cambridge Bay people. An excellent selection of carvings, prints, sealskin and other handicrafts is available at the Ikaluktutiak Co-op.

Along with the mystical attractions of land and sea, Cambridge Bay has all the modern amenities befitting a regional centre. It's your starting point for travel to the more isolated communities, and a rewarding journey's end. Conference facilities, accommodation and meals for 40 may be had at the Ikaluktutiak Hotel, and two scheduled airlines provide frequent service from Yellowknife.



GJOA HAVEN

Pop., 517



Kakivak Crafts

his quiet community on King William Island lies at the head of a sandy inlet facing south, surrounded by tundra lowlands dotted with innumerable lakes of every shape and size. Roald Amundsen called it "the finest little harbour in the world," and named it after his ship, the "Gjoa." Amundsen liked the spot well enough to spend two winters there, taking magnetic observations and making sledge journeys before continuing his voyage to the Beaufort Sea in 1903-1906.



L. Walton



R. Dainton

Long before Amundsen, Sir John Franklin too visited the area. On the southern shores of King William Island the remains of his expeditions are found in abundance, to be visited, but not disturbed.

The people who live at Gjoa Haven like Amundsen, are fond of the place. But don't be too surprised if there aren't many at home when you visit. During the summer, when children are out of school, many Gjoa Haven families move to camps on the land. Fishing, hunting and trapping are the basis of their livelihood — and besides, who can resist the lure of a spring breeze off the tundra?

In the world of business, both the Co-op and the ever-present Bay operate modern retail stores. Kakivak Crafts is establishing a reputation for fine soapstone carvings. The women of Gjoa Haven are known for their unusual wall hangings and applique work, which depict both

legendary subjects and scenes from a life on the land.

To enjoy a visit to peaceful Gjoa Haven, it's best to arrange your trip with community residents beforehand. You may be able to accompany a local hunter on a fishing or sealing expedition. The Kekertak Co-op Hotel will provide accommodation, beginning in the summer of 1982, complete with full dining facilities.

For some time the sand airstrip at Gjoa Haven has been the bane of many a northern pilot's existence. Now the airstrip is undergoing a facelift to permit huge Hercules aircraft to land as well as almost every variety of smaller plane.

Alcohol is prohibited in Gjoa Haven under the local option provisions of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.



P. Stone



R. Dwyer



B. Wyndham



R. Dwyer

SPENCE BAY

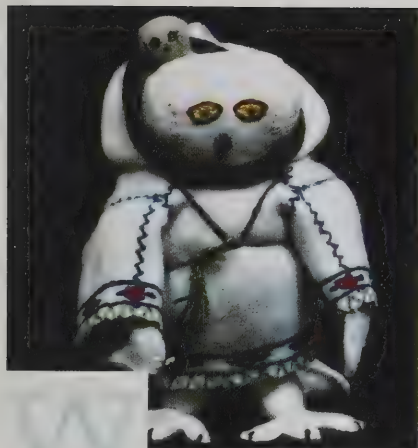
Pop., 465



A. Budén

D. Turtio

E. Lyall



Taloyoak Crafts Association

When Spence Bay resident Ernie Lyall wrote his autobiography, he called it, and himself, *An Arctic Man*. "And that's no baloney," as Ernie would say. Spence Bay and the rocky, rugged landscape of the Boothia Peninsula are truly Arctic by anyone's definition. Visitors may well wonder how life itself is sustained in this harsh, yet beautiful land.

If you want to learn how to hunt seals on the spring ice, or how to scrape a sealskin with the traditional ulu or woman's knife, the Netsilik Inuit of Spence Bay are the people to ask. The channels and bays of their home on Boothia Peninsula are ice-bound for most of the year, and the people there are among the most expert of all Inuit at everything to do with seals and sealing.

With typical Inuit ingenuity, some Spence Bay residents make their living from the very rocks beneath their feet. The rocks support lichens, and the lichens are

made into colorful natural dyes. Yarns colored with the dyes are then transformed into lifelike toy animals or used to embroider your beautiful new parka by the skillful ladies of Spence Bay's Taloyoak Crafts group.

Sometimes the ancient bones of a whale are found on the raised shingle around the community. The porous vertebrae are worked into mysterious mask-like sculptures that have brought fame to Spence Bay artists in exhibits as far away as New York.

There's a tradition among the Spence Bay Inuit of making use of whatever comes to hand. Explorer John Ross wintered at Spence Bay in 1829-30. His vessel, the "Victory," formerly a packet boat on the Isle of Man-Liverpool run, was the first steam vessel used in Arctic exploration. As such, it was not a conspicuous success, and the abandoned "Victory" was for many years a treasured source of wood and iron to the Inuit.

Ross did, however, leave his mark in naming Boothia Peninsula. He had fallen out of favour with the British Government following his 1818 expedition, during which he incorrectly identified Lancaster Sound as an inlet. The 1829 expedition was financed by Felix Booth, a wealthy London distiller. Boothia Peninsula may thus be the only prominent Northern geographic feature that acknowledges the debt of Arctic exploration to London dry gin.

It is from the hidden riches of the sea that Spence Bay's

residents have traditionally gained much of their living. In fact, some Spence Bay people are descended from Inuit who came from far-off Cape Dorset on Baffin Island to exploit the area's resources. In a complicated series of moves started by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1934, a group of Inuit brought to Fort Ross on southern Somerset Island eventually came to Spence Bay. Old Fort Ross and its surrounding archaeological sites make an attractive side charter for the modern-day visitor.

Today the people of Spence Bay operate a successful merchandise and carving Co-operative, a renowned craft shop, a taxi and freight haulage service and several smaller businesses. Besides the considerable supplementary income obtained through hunting, fishing and trapping, many residents have responsible positions with Federal, Territorial and municipal governments. In recent times, ore and mineral exploration has added to the employment opportunities of the area.

For these hardy and ingenious people, it's "no sweat in the Arctic." You can visit them via scheduled airline from Cambridge Bay. Accommodation and meals for ten are provided at the Paleajook Co-op Hotel, with numerous fishing lakes within walking distance.

PELLEY BAY

Pop., 270



R. Conolly

he proud Hamlet of Pelly Bay has one of the most starkly spectacular settings on the Arctic Coast. Brightly colored, well-kept homes huddle near the mouth of the Kugajuk River, overlooking lovely St. Peter's Bay, with rugged, rocky hills in the background.

Few explorers penetrated this rough country in the nineteenth century. Ice conditions make the Bay impassable to shipping, which discouraged even twentieth century trading companies. And the few early "outsiders" who reached Pelly Bay met the widely-feared Netsilik — a people as tough, fierce and wily as the country they lived in.

John Ross was visited by the Netsilik, and traded with them, when his ship was frozen into the Bay in 1829, and it was from the Netsilik near Pelly Bay that Dr. Rae discovered the first clue — a spoon — to the fate of the missing Franklin expedition. Charles Hall, on the advice of his Inuit

companions, turned back to Repulse Bay when challenged to a boxing match by the Pelly Bay people.

Yet there are two later "outsiders" who are remembered with great affection by the people of present-day Pelly Bay. They are Fathers Henry and Vandavelde. Father Henry went to live in Pelly Bay in 1935, and for a while, lived in what amounted to little more than a dug-out in a hillside. He built a small stone mission which stands today. Father Vandavelde took his place in 1938, and remained the only "outsider" resident in the community until the school was built in 1961.

Their proud, self-sufficient heritage has stood the people of Pelly Bay in good stead. You'll be impressed by the do-it-yourself spirit of this community.

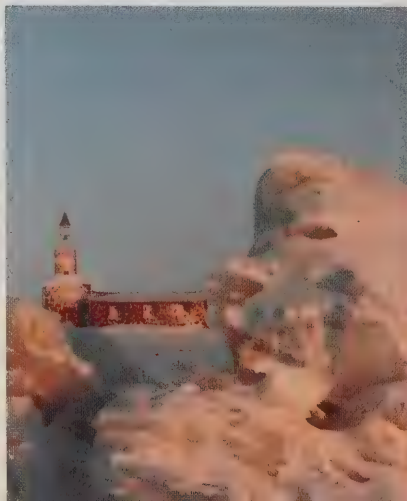
Municipal services? Yes — handled by one of the first communities in the Central Arctic to be incorporated as a Hamlet. No store? We'll start our own, said

the people of Pelly Bay. And what, no visitors? We'll start a hotel that will make them feel at home.

Nor have the people of Pelly Bay forgotten the traditions of the past. Sealing, hunting and fishing play a large part in most residents' lives. Several excellent films have been made in which Pelly Bay residents re-enacted their grandparents' way of life, complete with the caribou-skin parkas and bone tools fashioned from memory by community elders.

Local artists specialize in distinctive woven hangings and delicate ivory carvings set in whalebone. The painstaking handiwork in each miniature seal or flock of ducks should be seen through a magnifying glass to be fully appreciated.

Pelly Bay can be reached by scheduled aircraft from Cambridge Bay, and accommodation is available at the Koomiut Co-op Hotel. There are no organized tours, but fishing or hiking expeditions can sometimes be arranged.



J. Mearns





J. Meers

D. McGillivray



M. Chrysler



J. Meers

BATHURST INLET-UMINGMAKTOK

Pop., 96



R. Connolly

aniel Moore Bay. Naoyak. Arctic Sound. Brown Sound. Buchan Bay. The camps of summer are many, the people few. The Bathurst Inlet area offers a rare blend of spectacular scenery and a way of life that has all but vanished elsewhere in the face of 20th century progress.

Electric power? Roads? Municipal services? Not here, for this is one of the last places in the Arctic where The People still follow the old traditions of the land. Here, the pace is slow, and human action is ruled by the seasons and the game, not by the clock.

The arts and crafts, like the people, are unique. Soapstone chess boards, cribbage boards in many shades, model igloos complete with lift-off top and occupants, and caribou skin kayaks — all are made the old-fashioned way, by patient hands without the aid of electric drills, grinders and buffers.

The quiet settlement at Umingmaktok ("Place of Many Muskoxen") now has a one-room school and a small store, once managed by colourful Northern writer-politician Duncan Pryde. Accommodation and meals are

available by prior arrangement at Bathurst Inlet Naturalist Lodge, down the Inlet from Umingmaktok on the southwest side.

The Bathurst Inlet area is rich in uranium, copper, lead-zinc and silver for the mineralogist. It has become justifiably well-known for the abundance and variety of its plant and animal life and for its scenic qualities among naturalists, artists and photographers.

The Lodge, which was an abandoned Hudson Bay Company post, is situated at the mouth of the Burnside River and is accessible by charter aircraft.



L. Winkler

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Mouth of the Burnside River
Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.

Contact:

Glen and Trish Warner

P.O. Box 820

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

X0E 1H0 Canada

Telephone (403) 873-2595

Arctic Outpost Camp

84 km (52 miles) northeast of
Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island

Contact:

P.O. Box 99

Glendon, Alberta

TOP 1P0 Canada

Winter address:

Stan Grell

R.R. 4, Box 66

Garner, Iowa, U.S.A. 50438

Telephone (515) 923-3350

High Arctic Sportfishing Camps

138 km (86 miles) northwest of
Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island

Contact:

Don Hamilton

P.O. Box 450

Hay River, N.W.T.

X0E 0R0 Canada

Telephone (403) 874-2626

Tree River Outpost Camp

Tree River, N.W.T.

Contact:

Great Bear Lake Lodge

1110 Sanford Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3E 2Z9 Canada

Telephone (204) 774-5775

Radio Mobile at Lodge SJ-1654 (summer only)

Camp Chantrey

Mouth of Back River

Contact:

Northern Wilderness Outfitters Ltd.

Box 637

Fort Frances, Ontario

P9A 3H1 Canada

Telephone (807) 274-3666

Kingalik Tours

Holman, N.W.T.

Contact:

Kingalik Tours

c/o Wallace Goose

Holman, N.W.T.

(note: to be licenced summer 1982)

Telephone (403) 396-3171

Kendall River Outpost Camp

Coppermine, N.W.T.

Contact:

Igloo Inn

Coppermine, N.W.T.

Telephone (403) 982-3333

(note: to be licenced summer 1982)

Ikaluktutiak Outfitters

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Contact:

Ikaluktutiak Co-Op

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Telephone (403) 983-2201

Accommodations

CAMBRIDGE BAY, N.W.T.

Ikaluktutiak Hotel

P.O. Box 38

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

X0E 0C0

Telephone (403) 983-2215, 983-2201

Telex 034-4214

SPENCE BAY, N.W.T.

Paleajook Co-Op Hotel

Spence Bay, N.W.T.

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Telephone (403) 561-5221

PELLY BAY, N.W.T.

Koomiut Co-Op Hotel

Pelly Bay, N.W.T.

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Telephone (403) 769-6231

GJOA HAVEN, N.W.T.

Kekertak Co-Op Hotel

Gjoa Haven, N.W.T.

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Telephone (403) 360-7271

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Igloo Inn

Coppermine, N.W.T.

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Telephone (403) 982-3333

HOLMAN, N.W.T.

Arctic Char Inn

Holman Eskimo Co-Op

Holman, N.W.T.

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Telephone (403) 396-3531

BAY CHIMO, N.W.T.

Contact Bathurst Inlet Lodge

BATHURST INLET, N.W.T.

Bathurst Inlet Lodge

P.O. Box 820

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

X0E 1H0

Telephone (403) 873-2529

(accommodation available summer months only)

(advance bookings required)

Arts & Crafts

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Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

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Paleeajook Co-Operative

Spence Bay, N.W.T.

PELLY BAY, N.W.T.

Koomiut Co-Operative

Pelly Bay, N.W.T.

Kramanarguq Crafts

Pelly Bay, N.W.T.

GJOA HAVEN, N.W.T.

Kekertak Co-Operative

Gjoa Haven, N.W.T.

Kakivak Crafts

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Holman, Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, Pelly Bay
and Gjoa Haven

Lougheed Electra service to Coppermine and
Holman.

For Additional Information

Contact:

The Department of Economic

Development & Tourism

Government of the Northwest Territories

Central Arctic Office

Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Telephone (403) 983-2136

